

To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
INvariably in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—Flat.

50c. per square line for display.
20c. per square line for classified columns.
50c. per square line for reading notices.
Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.
No discounts for time or space.
Columns 2 1/2 inches wide; 11 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page.
Sample copies mailed free on request.

JOHN McELROY, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 22, 1906.

Office: 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.

Mr. Hearst dismisses Croker's statement with a pooh-pooh, which is probably the easiest way and about the only one that Hearst can command.

If Bryan would only write what he really thinks about the New York election, he would get more money for it than his famous Jersey helter will ever bring him.

Bourke Cochran says he has no reply to make to Croker's blast against him. "I always treat such disgusting publications with contempt," he says. "This is not quite up to Bourke's usual eloquent robustness."

Mr. Harriman denies that he is going to change his residence from New York to Chicago. He says: "I feel that I can be more useful here in New York." Yes, it is better to have Wall Street immediately under his eye than at the end of a long-distance telephone.

Mr. Hearst's record of votes showing him 20 cents apiece is quite a contrast to the experience of a man named Coogan, who ran for Mayor of New York a few years ago. He spent \$100,000, and received 10,000, so that each vote cost \$10. Yet they say everything is higher now than some years ago.

Having some time hanging on his hands for which he could find no profitable employment, La Figaro, of Paris, has thoroughly investigated the genealogy of the King of England. It finds out that the maiden name of his mother, Queen Victoria, was either Miss Axon or Miss Axon Von Este. His father's name was Wettin, and the actual name, therefore, of the English King is Albert Edward Wettin.

It will be good news to all the veterans that our highly-esteemed comrade, Washington Gardner, of Michigan, was re-elected to Congress by a greatly-increased plurality. Comrade Gardner commends himself more strongly to his constituents by every year that he serves them, and this has been evidenced in a most gratifying way by the rapid swelling of his majorities every time that he comes before them for re-election.

The people of Minnesota are very properly disappointed and angry over the defeat of Congressman McCleary for re-election. This was entirely unexpected, as undoubtedly the people of his State and a majority of those in his district desired to continue him in office. The Revisionists lay his defeat to his firm standpat attitude, but this is more likely to be one of those things which is believed because it is wished to be believed. The more probable explanation is that he was the victim of ambitious competitors, whom he beat in the primaries and then knifed him in return.

Naturally, Ex-Gov. Odell thinks that the management of the Republican campaign in New York was "astounding." As he was conspicuously ignored, it is only to be expected that he should take this view. As to whether it was wise to ignore him is another question, because no matter what has been alleged against Odell by his enemies, none deny his unusual ability as a political manager. It was also to be expected that he would strongly disapprove of the President's interference in State politics, but whatever the President does is only too likely to meet with Mr. Odell's condemnation.

Hughes's campaign was a convincing demonstration of how much more character counts for with the people than silver-tongued oratory or glittering promises. Hughes made no attempt at fine speaking, he had no jokes or side-splitting stories, he had no diatribe of woes from which the people were suffering and for which he had discovered a cure-all. Far better than all of these, he had a character for unflinching honesty, with ability to make that honesty effective, and he talked plainly and straightforwardly, in a way that convinced everybody that he was to be trusted to the uttermost.

On principle The National Tribune is opposed to lynching in all its forms, but there are exceptions. A drunken vagabond was arrested at Sioux City, Iowa, and made a terrible nuisance of himself before he was gotten into jail. There he yelled, swore and obscene until there was no sleeping in his neighborhood, and the irate neighbors rose up, took him from his cell, bent him over a barrel and spanked him until he promised to be good. We imagine that the spanking left a deeper impression upon the inebriate's mind as to the evils of drunkenness than the best temperance tract ever written would have done.

CONDITION OF PENSION ROLL, OCT. 31, 1906.

Number of pensioners on roll, 1905	989,653
Net decrease for the month	1,886
Number of civil war survivors on the pension roll Oct. 31, 1906	653,447
Loss of pensioned survivors of the civil war by death during October, 1906	2,796
Loss to entire roll during October, 1906:	
By death	4,420
By remarriage	61
Minors by legal limitation	71
Failure to claim	25
Other causes	34
Total	4,611

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In accordance with a very proper and time-honored usage next Thursday has been set apart for a day of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for all the benefits which have been showered upon this Nation. In spite of all that has been said about the degeneracy in public and business life; in spite of the jeremiads over the extortions and oppressions of the trusts and robber barons, the people of this country have far more to be thankful for than at any previous time in their history. The aforesaid extortions and oppressions are, large and dangerous as they may appear on paper, but a small mitigation of our prosperity. While we fervently wish that they were otherwise, yet when we come to compare them with what other people have suffered in other times and to contrast them with our manifest, substantial and real blessings, we can be devoutly thankful that they are no worse than they are. It can be said with entire confidence of the impossibility of contradiction that never before have our people been so generally employed, never have wages been so high, never has a man received so many dollars for his day's work, and never has a dollar been able to get him more of the necessities and comforts of life. The broad assertion may take away the breath of the professional clamorers over the conditions of the poor, but it is absolutely undeniable, and the statistics will support it.

While it is true that provisions are higher than they were some years ago, yet they are lower than the average thru a great period of years, while clothing, furniture and house rent are all much lower than they have ever been. Any man can out of his wages support his family in better comfort and give them far more advantages than ever before in the annals of the world. We can hope that next year and coming years will show great improvement in this respect over the present. Nothing is more absurd than the cry that the poor are getting poorer and the rich richer. All history disproves this. The most casual study of the laborers in the street and in the shop effectually contradicts it, and it is overwhelmingly refuted by any visit to a workingman's home, and comparing what is found there with what would have been possible even a generation ago. We are sanguine that we shall be able to continue this improvement in the condition of the working classes at even a more marked rate than has been noted since the conclusion of the war.

The year has not been disturbed by any wars or threats of wars. Our relations with foreign countries have been of the most amicable nature, and there is not even a speck on the horizon to indicate future trouble. Pestilence has stayed far from our land. The earthquake and fire at San Francisco was a fearful calamity, it is true, but it was the only one of magnitude, which is a matter of profound gratitude. In a country so large as ours, with such a mass of population, the ordinary doctrine of chances would bring many catastrophes to portions of it in the course of a year. There were so few that we may consider ourselves enjoying a blessed exemption.

More serious, however, than any physical calamities or the ravages of famine and pestilence has been the revelation of the great deterioration in the American public and private conscience. The insurance and other business scandals have been most depressing in their development, for it seemed that men were losing sight of the old rigid landmarks as to honesty, and that business brigandage was becoming more prevalent. Every form of business seemed to suffer alike from this relaxation of the old manly tone of honor and rectitude. But we can take heart. The revelations have been followed by prompt condemnation and exemplary punishment of wrongdoers. While this has not always taken the form of judicial proceedings, yet the stern reprobation by the community has been as severely felt as any judicial sentence, and will be as useful in preventing a recurrence of the wrongdoing. This shows that no matter what prominent men and trusted officials may do, the people are as true and solid at core as they have ever been, and the scoundrels find even less mercy from them than before.

Our crops have been unusually abundant. The sun and rain have met the earth in kindest conjunction, and she has brought forth food in abundance for man and beast. The farmer has been blessed everywhere with a full harvest for his sweat and toil, his granaries are filled to overflowing and there is a market at good price for what he has to sell. He is the cornerstone of our prosperity, and everyone else is getting his full share of that which has brought smiling content to sit as a permanent guest by his fireside. We have, therefore, an abundance with which to fill our hearts with devout praise and thanksgiving next Thursday to the Giver of All Good Things.

The Republicans have only themselves to blame for whatever reverses they have suffered, and wherever they have been punished it has been deservedly so. They should have been even worse punished, and would have been if the Democrats had been equal to the occasion and worthy of the place that they once held in the country. The old-time Republicans, who believed in principles and voted determinedly for them, have largely disappeared from the control of the party, having been crowded out by the camp followers, suttlers and hangers on of the political camp, whose only idea of a party is something to boost themselves into office. They care nothing for Republican principles and still less for the men who have heretofore made those principles successful in the Government and development of the country. They have impudently elbowed aside the men who made the Republican Party and who stood for its best principles. The newcomers have no claim upon the country for anything. They are not advocating principles, but merely their own personal advantage. It is not surprising that the people everywhere soon perceived this, and refused to listen to their wheedlings to vote the Republican ticket, which meant, and could only mean, to elect them to office.

DEATH OF GEN. SHAFER.

Maj.-Gen. William Rufus Shaffer, United States Army, retired, died on the McKittick ranch near Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 12. Thus passes away one of the foremost figures in the War with Spain, and one who also his services and achievements were cited down by many, yet made himself a place in history. No matter what may be said by snarling critics, it was a wonderful thing to successfully land 15,000 troops on a fortified coast in the face of an active enemy, and in a few weeks compel the surrender of 24,000 well-trained, well-drilled troops of an army that for cen-



MAJ.-GEN. W. R. SHAFER.

turies had been regarded as the finest in the world. This is the bare outline of what Gen. Shaffer did, and for which he is entitled by the common military rules to receive the credit.

Shaffer was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 16, 1835, of parents who had migrated to the new country and were enduring the hardships of pioneer life. He gained what education the crude schools of the day afforded him, and at the beginning of the war enlisted in the 17th Mich. and was commissioned a First Lieutenant. He greatly distinguished himself in the Peninsular campaign, and especially at the battle of Fair Oaks, Michigan at that time pursued the excellent policy of officering her new recruits from those who had proved themselves in the field, and Lieut. Shaffer was made Major of the 19th Mich., Sept. 5, 1862, and the next year was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He was in the ill-fated operations at Thompson's Station, Tenn., where Coburn's Brigade was sacrificed by the incompetence of Gen. Gilbert, and was kept a prisoner from that time until the next spring. In April, 1863, he was appointed Colonel of the 17th U. S. C. T., and served as such for over a year after the war, when he was transferred to the Regular Army as a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then became Colonel of the 1st U. S. in 1879. He received a brevet of Colonel for gallantry at Fair Oaks and of Brigadier-General for gallantry during the war. He was promoted to Brigadier-General, U. S. A., May 3, 1897, and at the beginning of the Spanish War was called to Washington by Secretary Alger, and assigned to the command of the expedition organizing to invade Cuba. He established his headquarters at Tampa, Fla., April 29, and June 12 sailed for Cuba with 32 transports, carrying 16,000 officers and men, besides attaches of the army. He landed at Daiquiri, Cuba, June 21, secured possession of the coast and pushed forward rapidly toward Santiago. June 24 his army fought the action at Guasimas, and July 1 very sharp engagements at El Caney and San Juan Hill. He pushed his advance so resolutely onto the works defending Santiago that this no doubt had an influence in driving Cervera's fleet out to its destruction. The Spanish commander capitulated July 17, and Gen. Shaffer occupied Santiago with his troops. From there he returned to this country to take command of Camp Wilcox, on Long Island, but was soon assigned to succeed Gen. Merritt in command of the Department of the East. In January, 1899, he returned to San Francisco as Commander of the District of the Departments of California and Columbia, and was retired as a Brigadier-General Oct. 16, 1899, and promoted to Major-General June 30, 1901. In 1903 the veterans of the Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R., elected him Commander, and he served his term very acceptably.

He was living with his daughter and son-in-law, Capt. McKittick, on a ranch belonging to the latter, and while returning from the polls on election day contracted a chill, which was aggravated by indigestion and quickly developed into pneumonia. The remains were buried in the Presidio at San Francisco.

THE NEW YORK SCRAP.

It has been said that a man cannot see even a dog fight without taking sides. As our readers know, The National Tribune is pretty certain to "take sides in whatever comes up. But we do not recall that we ever felt the cheerful impartiality that possesses us over the outcome of the bitter fight among the New York Democratic leaders over the distribution of the spoils falling to them by the result of the election. The elimination of Mr. Hearst gives Tammany, for the first time in its history, control of all the State patronage except that directly in the hands of the Governor. A Republican Governor, nor can, of course, exert a very limited authority over Democratic officials. The expenditure of \$101,000,000 for the great canal makes the State patronage an unusually appetizing prospect. Mr. Murphy, as the boss of Tammany, naturally and with much reason thinks the patronage his personal perquisite—a well-deserved gift from the people of New York in appreciation of his services in rescuing them from the eloquently-pictured horrors of Republicanism. Mr. Conners, of Buffalo, thinks that as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee he should handle the knife in slicing the watermelon. As a matter of regular party discipline he is entirely right. Senator McCarran, as the leader of the Kings County Democracy, which polls about as many votes as all the up-State combined, naturally and with good reason thinks that his "bold and self-sacrificing course" should

have its reward. "Mr. Hearst has said that Mr. Murphy ought to be in the penitentiary, and has pictured him wearing deserved stripes. Mr. Jerome has said that no decent man could associate with Mr. Conners. What Mr. Hearst, Mr. Murphy and a host of others have said about Senator McCarran has been a plenty. Therefore, we can say with Iago:

"Whether Cassio will Rodrigo or Rodrigo kill Cassio I care not. The death of either is for the good of the State."

DISBANDING THE NEGRO TROOPS.

There has been much discussion of the legal and ethical phases of the President's action in ordering the disbandment of the battalion of Negro troops, and much confusion of mind and absolute ignorance have appeared. It has been said that this is the first time a President ever discharged a man from the Army, but this seems incredible. There have been many thousands of men discharged from the Army before their term of service expired, and it seems as if a vast number of these must have been by the direct order of the President. There is no legal difference, however, between this and a discharge by the Secretary of War, who is simply the President's agent in doing a thing. The President has the right to discharge, for a reason or without a reason, any man in the employment of the Government, and he was clearly within his legal powers in the order against the contemptuous colored troops. But it is doubtful whether he had the power to make a continuing penalty in the prohibition of their being employed in the future by the Government in any capacity whatever. This power is a very grave matter, and so serious a blow to citizenship that the courts have hitherto guarded it very jealously, and kept such punishment within narrow limits. A regular court may, when the law warrants, pass a sentence depriving a man of citizenship, and forbidding his employment by the Government in any capacity. But this extreme penalty is only imposed by a regularly-organized tribunal, and in such cases as the law specifically prescribes. The President is neither a court nor a court-martial, and we doubt if he has any such power as he has assumed.

GEN. SHERWOOD IN CONGRESS.

One of the surprises of the election was the victory of Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo, O., in the race for representative by a plurality of 48. Gen. Sherwood went into the army at the outbreak of the war, and then raised a company for the 11th Ohio, of which regiment he became the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, and distinguished himself by his unflinching soldierly and gallantry on every occasion. He was brevetted a Brigadier-General, and upon his return to the State with such an excellent record was elected Secretary of State and re-elected. Next he was sent to Congress, from the Toledo District, but failed of a re-nomination. He then joined the Greenback Party, and was elected by it Probate Judge of Lucas County. He subsequently entered the Democratic Party, and edited a Democratic paper at Canton, O. He was also the editor and publisher of a high-class journal devoted to the breeding and management of horses. He ran for Congress on the Independent Democratic ticket, and the veterans of

his regiment and brigade of the Army of the Ohio, who are quite numerous in that section of the State, rallied strongly around his banner, and although the district is normally and strongly Republican, he was found to have the most votes by a plurality of 48 when the returns were totaled. It will be particularly gratifying to the veterans all over the country to find a veteran returned to Congress where so many good veterans failed of re-election. The ranks of the veterans in both Houses were markedly thinned by the recent elections. Gen. Sherwood's wife is Kate Brownlee Sherwood, the brilliant authoress, the founder of the Woman's Relief Corps and for many years an associate editor of The National Tribune. She will be welcomed back to Washington society, upon which she has made a most favorable impression during her husband's term in Congress.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

We have always had doubt as to the efficacy of the law compelling candidates to furnish sworn statements of their election expenses. Probably it does some good, but nothing like what the framers of the law contemplated. Anyway, it makes interesting reading, and particularly interesting now, when in compliance with the provision that every candidate must file a sworn statement of his expenses the candidates before the people in New York have rendered theirs. Mr. Hearst's manager says that he spent \$224,422.81, of which money \$138,870.22 was contributed by William R. Hearst and \$10,000 by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. There were other contributions from 277 people, ranging from 25 cents to \$5. Altogether Mr. Hearst spent \$256,370.32; for halls, meetings, music, etc., \$29,331.02; organization, \$30,065.65; petitions, \$16,208.92; election day expenses, \$39,840.88; pay roll at campaign headquarters, \$8,277; and general expenses, \$56,547.71. When this is totaled up and divided by the number of votes which Mr. Hearst received it makes an average of about 30 cents per vote, which is not at all high considering what has been said with regard to the venality of voters and the part which money plays in campaigns. Mr. Hughes's statement is an astonishment in the other direction. He says that he spent only \$618.55, which would be about eight cents for every hundred votes cast for him. Of course, there should be added to this, and will be, when the statements are all in, a very much larger amount which the Republican Committee expended for organization and other necessary political purposes. Considerable interest is expressed at what Chairman Conners did with \$57,000 given him. Mr. Conners is Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, which ostensibly had management of the campaign, but really Mr. Conners was more or less of a lay figure, the campaign being managed by Hearst's so-called Independence League, an organization of which he is the organizer and employer.

EX-SENATOR BURTON.

It is not at all surprising to learn that ex-Senator Burton proposes to write a book and go on the lecture platform. That has been the course, from time immemorial, of prominent wrongdoers who have had the ill luck

to get caught. Their books have in several instances had some sale, but the lectures have fallen very flat. While there would seem to be a great many men in every town who would be willing to pay to see an ex-Senator of the United States who has actually been in jail, yet Mr. Burton will find much fewer of these than he imagines, and it will be far from pleasant for a man of his temperament to find himself shunned and looked at askance everywhere by the people whose good opinion and plaudits have heretofore been the very breath of his nostrils. At present Mr. Burton is employed in carrying cordwood from one part of the jail to another and doing janitor work about the prison. His wife is allowed to cook his meals and carry them to him. He has been allowed out of jail but once since he was imprisoned. That was to transact some personal business of a very important nature. He has hopes that President Roosevelt will pardon him before the end of his term and so save his citizenship.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL GRAFT.

The disclosures in regard to graft in connection with the "furnishing" of the Pennsylvania State House were in a measure discredited by their having been brought out on the eve of election, and their principal promoter was a man who had an unpleasant reputation for bringing out political exposures before election and failing to make them good after. Yet there would seem to be far more in the matter than pre-election thunder. The agitation is kept up even after the votes have been counted, and the developments are certainly such as call for very severe and thorough probing. The allegation that it was monstrous to expend \$9,000,000 in furnishing a \$4,000,000 building has been somewhat discredited by the fact that the word "furnishing" was meant to include rich and costly ornamentation more or less necessary for such a building, but beyond that are other items. Among the smaller of these is that George F. Payne furnished the flagstaff for which he paid \$210, but charged the State \$350. There are a number of these minor items, but the most serious-looking charge is that in regard to the electroliners, which cost the State \$2,188,377.05. It is alleged that a special corporation, the Pennsylvania Bronze Company, of which Joseph Anderson was the head and front, was organized especially to make the bid for the electroliners, and after furnishing them disorganized and disappeared. The specifications had the singular provision that these must be bid upon by the pound, Chandeliers, of course, are not valued by their weight, but by the amount of fine work in chasing and otherwise put upon them; but the specifications prescribed "by the pound," and these had to be followed. The Pennsylvania Bronze Company had the lowest bid, and so got away with the \$2,000,000 contract. In the same way it is alleged that the mahogany furniture had to be bid for by the cubic foot. We are promised that the investigation shall go on until these matters are fully shown up, and the guilty parties, if there are such, have justice meted out to them.

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

There is some hope for the Cubans, now that they seem to be organizing regular parties. Unquestionably the best form of Government in any country is that carried on by a regularly-organized political party, with a vigilant and equally well-organized opposition. This has been demonstrated in this country and in England by centuries of experience. France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy suffer by having factions instead of parties. They are yet in the infancy of popular Government, and instead of having great parties made up of men who sacrifice all petty jealousies and selfish interests for the success of some one great principle, they each have scores of little groups, gathered about some brilliant leader, who is the exponent of a class feeling, personal ambition or local prejudices and antagonisms. Sometimes there are as many as 50 of these "groups" in one of their Parliaments. Parties will come when they learn to sink these in some paramount issue relating to the welfare of the whole country. Parties have the immense advantage of having discipline and responsibility. They are held answerable for their acts and for the kind of men they put in office. We see this illustrated in this country, where men elected by casual aggregations of voters calling themselves "Reformers," "Citizens," etc., are usually exceedingly disappointing. The Cubans have made a tolerable alignment under the names of "Moderates" and "Liberals," with the latter holding the office, and they are abusing one another in a hearty, wholesome American fashion. It looks, though, as if this was really making for peace, since the Liberals accuse the Moderates of conspiring for an outbreak, which the latter vehemently deny. This pledges the Moderates against any disturbance of the peace, and it is to be hoped that there is enough party discipline to compel their turbulent friends to keep quiet.

ANDERSONVILLE.

O'Dea's Famous Picture of the Prison Pen.

The National Tribune has secured a few copies of O'Dea's fine picture of Andersonville, the very best picture of that horrible place ever published. Years ago hundreds of copies of this picture were sold at 5¢ apiece. There remain only a few copies, and when these are gone it will be impossible to secure more. This picture is five feet long and three feet five inches wide, and when framed would make an excellent addition to the furnishings of any Post room.

We will send a copy of the picture, securely inclosed in a stout tube, express charge prepaid, for a club of four yearly subscribers. Address The National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

Men and Things I Saw in the Civil War Days.

(By James F. Rusling.) The publication of selections from this book in The National Tribune has awakened a strong interest in it among our readers. Gen. Rusling had unusual opportunities for meeting and thoroughly studying a number of the prominent Generals of the war, and he has set forth his calculations with great fairness, perspicacity, clearness and force. His presentation is invaluable as coming from a man who actually saw and lived with them. The National Tribune secured a limited number of copies—all that was left of an edition—and now offers them to its readers. The book is a handsome volume, well illustrated and printed on good heavy paper, cloth-bound and with gilt-edge top. This book will be sent, postpaid, for a club of five yearly subscribers to The National Tribune. Address The National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

SECURE A HANDSOME PREMIUM FREE.

Your choice of any one of three great War Books or an Army Chart with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE one year for \$1.

We had decided to withdraw all premiums the first of this month, but owing to the fact that we are sending out sample copies to a number of veterans, we have decided to give them a chance to secure one of these handsome premiums on the same terms that we have offered these premiums to our regular subscribers. We have, therefore, extended this offer for a short period.

During the past year THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been offering a number of very handsome premiums to its subscribers. We have given away over 100,000 copies of "Washington During War Time," more than 50,000 Army Charts, more than 30,000 copies of "Capturing a Locomotive," and about 30,000 copies of "When and Where We Met Each Other." These premiums have involved heavy expense; besides the cost of the premiums, there has been spent in postage alone in delivering these premiums, upwards of \$15,000. We have on hand a few copies of each of these premiums which we will offer, together with a year's subscription, until our present supply is exhausted. We will not print the books again, so, in order to secure one, subscription should be sent in at once.

We intend to do away with the expense of premiums and make the paper much better. We have always considered that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE alone was worth a dollar—during the coming year every subscriber will secure more than his dollar's worth in the paper alone.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has just moved into its new quarters at 519 13th Street, Northwest, in the business center of Washington and near the principal hotels and the Executive Departments of the Government. We will install new machinery and make THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE better than ever before. In order to carry the expense of this improved machinery and better quality of paper we will use in printing THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, after the first of the year it may be necessary to increase the subscription price. We believe that you want the paper during the coming year, and you can secure it together with a handsome premium by sending One Dollar more.

We feel that the premiums offered below are the very best that any publisher could offer. After having sent out over 200,000 of these books and charts we have received no complaints regarding the character of the premiums, and many thousands of those receiving these premiums have written expressing their entire satisfaction.

Premiums offered are as follows:

Sheridan's Ride.

The National Tribune has just secured all that remain of this famous war picture. Prang's war pictures have had a reputation as being the finest pictures of the civil war that have ever been printed. This is a lithograph, 15 by 21 1/2 inches, in colors.

This picture will be mailed, together with The National Tribune for one year, for One Dollar.

Capturing a Locomotive

A True History of the Most Thrilling and Romantic Secret Service of the Late War. Illustrated.

By REV. WILLIAM PITTENGER, One of the Actors in the Strange Scenes Described, and Later a Minister of the Gospel.

The most thrilling episode of the war was without doubt the daring attempt of a party of Gen. Mitchell's men to capture a locomotive in the heart of the Confederacy, and run a train north through Chattanooga, burning the bridges as they went, to cripple the rebel transportation preliminary to an aggressive campaign on our side. How the party succeeded in getting possession of the train, and the subsequent chase north, the capture of the party, and the execution of a part of the band and the escape of others is all graphically told by Pittenger in this inimitable book. There is nothing else like it in print, and never can be. Everyone interested in the war should read it.

This book, containing nearly 350 pages, will be mailed, postpaid, together with The National Tribune, for one year for \$1.

Where and When We Met Each Other on Shore and Afloat.

This book gives every battle, engagement, skirmish, raid and expedition in which your regiment or vessel participated. This work was compiled by Walter C. Strickler, of Philadelphia, from official records on file in the War and Navy Departments and from other authentic sources. It is a complete epitome of the great conflict in such shape that each item can readily be found—a splendid souvenir for every soldier to leave to his family and a convenient reference for himself while living. Mr. Strickler claims for his work that it contains double the number of dates of any other like work published. Besides the list of battles, it contains valuable information concerning each Army Corps and Naval Squadron. Much of this data has never before been published in readily accessible form.

This book, containing nearly 250 pages, will be mailed, postpaid, together with The National Tribune, for one year for \$1.

Washington During War Times.

This book is printed on the very best book paper, in large clear type, and is illustrated with about 50 excellent half-tones made from wartime photographs and sketches of the Nation's Capital. The photographs and sketches were secured only after much expense of time and labor. They show the Capital City just as it appeared in 1861 to 1865.

This book, containing over 200 pages, will be mailed, postpaid, together with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, for one year on receipt of \$1.

ARMY CHARTS

Did You Serve in

The Army of the Potomac?
or The Army of the James?
or The Armies of the Shenandoah and West Virginia?
or The Army of the Ohio?
or The Army of the Tennessee?
or The Army of the Cumberland?
or The Army of the Gulf?
or The Army of the Trans-Mississippi?
(Sometimes known as the Army of the Frontier.)

IF YOU HAD THIS DISTINCTION

you should now get, by all means, a Chart of the Army in which you served, on your wall, or preserve it for others to do so. It is a proud distinction and every Union soldier owes it to himself and posterity to have one of these Charts, or more than one if he served in more than one army.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARTS.

Each Chart contains a careful epitome of the histories of that particular Army and of its component Corps. Also, a chronology of its more important battles and engagements. A great deal of accurate history is compressed into a comparatively small space, where it can be read at a glance. It has fine half-tone portraits of Army Commanders and Corps Commanders set upon a beautiful embellishment of the National Colors. It is printed artistically and upon fine, heavy paper, suitable for framing.

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Inclosed find \$1 payment of a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and for the premium checked below. Both book or Chart and paper are to be sent postpaid.

INSTRUCTIONS: The subscriber should indicate with a V which premium he wishes. Each subscriber is entitled to one of these books and one only. If Army Chart is chosen instead of book, give company and regiment.

Washington During War Time. When and Where We Met Each Other on Shore and Afloat.

Capturing a Locomotive. Sheridan's Ride.

Name _____

Postoffice _____

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